

(Ld., N); Silva 2864 (N); Silva & Souza 2278 (N).

AMAZONIA OBOVATA Gleason

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 114, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 140. 1980.

AMAZONIA SPRUCEANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 114, 139, 345, 373, & 524. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 140. 1980.

The Prance & al. 15818 previously cited and distributed as *A. spruceana* is now regarded as the type collection of *A. lasiocaulos* var. *macrophylla* Mold.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XXX

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional synonymy: Callicarpa R. & P. ex Cham., Linnaea 7: 109, in syn. 1832. Algiphila Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed.1, 3: 336, sphalm. 1888. Aegophila Jacq. ex Post & Kuntze, Lexicon 688. 1904. Aegophylla Steud. ex Mold., Phytologia 52: 127, in syn. 1982. Aegiphylle Silva & Bahia ex Mold., Phytologia 50: 256, in syn. 1982. Algiphila Mart. ex Molli., Phytologia 50: 256, in syn. 1982.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 42, 246, & 259. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: pl. 70, fig. 1 & 3, & 71 (1791) and 1: 293. 1792; Reichenb., Conspect. Reg. Veg. 1: 117. 1828; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 1, 529. 1830; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 416. 1830; Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 529. 1832; G. Don in Loud., Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 529. 1839; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Reichenb., Deutsch. Bot. [Repert. Herb. Nom.] 108. 1841; Brongn., Enum. Gen. Pl., ed. 1, 64 & 65. 1843; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 71, 118--124, 126, & 130--131. 1845; Lindl., Veget. Kingd., ed. 1, 664 (1846) and ed. 2, 664. 1847; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 6: 690 & 692. 1847; Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 1: 544. 1849; Brongn., Enum. Gen. Pl., ed. 2, 120. 1850; Lindl., Veget. Kingd., ed. 3, 664. 1853; C. Muell. in Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 5: 710. 1860; Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 178, 180, 182, 183, 187--190, 192, & 264. 1863; Durand, Ind. Gen. Phan. 321. 1888; Stahl, Estud. Pl. Puerto Rico, ed. 1, 3: 300 & 336. 1888; Baill., Hist. Pl. 11: 87, 88, 91, & 119, fig. 101 & 102. 1892; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 133, 134, 136, 137, 139, 142, 143, & 164--166, fig. 62 C--E. 1895;

Millsp., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 1: 523. 1902; Post & Kuntze, Lexicon 11 & 688. 1904; D. H. Scott. in Solereder., Syst. Anat. Dicot. [transl. Boddle & Fritsch] 1: 630, 631, & 634 (1908) and 2: 1021. 1908; Urb., Symb. Antill. 4: 536. 1911; J. Hutchins., Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 1, 1: 309 & 313. 1926; Corrêa, Dicc. Pl. Uteis Bras. 2: 50, 369, & 485. 1931; Stahl, Estud. Fl. Puerto Rico, ed. 2, 3: 300 & 336. 1937; Lemée, Dict. Descrip. Syn. Gen. Pl. Phan. 8b: 650, 655, & 656. 1943; J. Hutchins., Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 2, 1: 395. 1959; Egler, Bol. Mus. Para. Goeldi, ser. 2, Bot. 18: 29. 1963; Liogier, Rhodora 67: 350. 1965; J. Hutchins., Fam. Flow. Pl., ed. 3, 487 & 910. 1973; León & Alain, Fl. Cuba, imp. 2, 2: 309. 1974; Klein, Sellowia 31: 163. 1979; Virkki, Journ. Agric. Univ. Puerto Rico 63: 50 & 65. 1979; Bawa, Ann. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 11: 16. 1980; J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl. 2: 465. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 4, 21, 59, 70, 73, 75, 77, 78, 80, 82, 87, 92, 94, 97--101, 103--106, 112--114, 121, 124--127, 131, 135--138, 172, 173, 176, 180, 184, 341, 344, 369--373, 376, 377, 383, 390, 397, 399, 412, 422, 423, 429, 442, 519--522, & 627. 1980; Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Virkki, Journ. Agric. Univ. Puerto Rico 64: 75, 76, 81, 84, 89, 264, 265, 267, 269, & 271--273, fig. 4 (top). 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 43--51 & 135--137 (1980), 47: 502 (1981), 48: 271, 438, & 505 (1981), 49: 475 & 505 (1981), and 50: 12. 1981; Regerson, Becker, Buck, & Long, Bull. Terrey Bot. Club 108: 140 & 293. 1981; Mold., Phytologia 50: 240, 242, 244--248, 256, 268, & 503 (1982), 51: 279 & 484 (1982), and 52: 115, 116, 118--120, & 197. 1982.

It is of interest to note that Reichenbach (1828) classifies this genus in the Lamiaceae.

Additional excluded taxa: Aegiphila violacea Anon. ex Mold., Phytologia 50: 256, in syn. 1982 = Schlegelia violacea (Aubl.) Griseb., Bignoniaceae.

The Iltis, Iltis, Ugent, & Ugent 367 and Soukup 2555, distributed as Aegiphila sp., actually are Cestrum sp. in the Solanaceae, while Aubreville 300 is Schlegelia sp. in the Bignoniaceae and Jönsson 363a is also not verbenaceous.

AEGIPHILA ALBA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 43--44. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 126, & 519. 1980.

Escoobar refers to this plant as a tree, 8 m. tall, with tetragonal branches, but also states on the label accompanying his collection "1250 pies de statura" [obviously an error for "altura"]. Dodson & Gentry refer to it as a tree, 10 m. tall, with white corollas, and discovered it in anthesis in February.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Cotopaxi: Dodson & Gentry 12283 (Ld). El Ore: Escobar 1203 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA AMAZONICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 44. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 121, 131, 136, & 519. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2--2.5 m. tall, or a treelet, 2 m. tall, with yellow-green calyx, white corolla, and yellow-orange fruit, and have found it growing in pas-

tures and open roadside thickets, at 70--80 m. altitude, in anthesis in March and in fruit in July. The species is obviously closely related to A. bracteolosa Mold. of the same region.

Additional citations: GUYANA: Maas, Westra, & al. 3984. PERU: Lerete: Gentry & Reville 16557 (N). BRAZIL: Amazônas: Nascimiento 701 (N); Rodrigues & Coêlho 2607 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. Amaz. 9145] (N). Pará: Pflowman, Davidse, Rosa, Rosário, & Santos 8525 (Ld, N); Pflowman, Rosa, & Rosário 9770 (Ld, N).

AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 319. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 80, 82, 369, & 519. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a small, low-branched tree, 3--10 m. tall, or shrub, 5--6 m. tall, "possibly epiphytic or a climber" [Sytsma 4066], the [flower-] buds white, calyx green, stigma-lobes 2, long, filamentous, and [immature?] fruit green or white-spotted, round, hard, "acorn-like". They have encountered it in forests, cloud forests, and elfin forests and along roadsides, at 600--1300 m. altitude, in flower from May to July and in fruit in January, April, September, and November. D'Arcy & Dressler comment: "flowers sometimes zygomorphic". The corollas are said to have been "white" on Antonio 1251, D'Arcy & Dressler 5488, and Folsom 3237, "cream" on Hammel 3778, and "pale-yellow" on Antonio 2458.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Quararibea sp. and "Bombacaceae".

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Cartago: Collector undetermined 1398 (W--2217163). PANAMA: Coclé: D'Arcy, Hammel, Hill, Schwartz, Wolcott, & Wolcott 13331 (Ld); Folsom 3237 (Ld); Knapp 1057 (Ld); Sytsma 4066 (Ld). Panamá: Antonio 1251 (Ld), 2458 (Ld); D'Arcy & Dressler 5488 (Ld), 5491 (E--2889956); Hammel 3778 (E--2904988), 5846 (Ld); Sytsma 1145 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA ARCTA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 319. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 112 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA AUSTRALIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 209. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 136 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 112, 126, 371--373, 399, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 319--320 (1980), 48: 271 (1981), and 50: 244. 1982.

Recent collectors describe the fruit of this species as 1.5 cm. long and 1.2 cm. wide, red when mature. They have found the plant growing at 2800--3750 m. altitude, in flower in October and in fruit in May. The corollas are said to have been "white or whitish" on Bernardi 10836.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed

in some herbaria as Citharexylum sp.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander/Cesar: Garcia-Barriga & Jaramillo M.19906 (W-2910638). VENEZUELA: Mérida: Bernardi 10836 (N, W-2914668).

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS var. **AEQUINOCTIALIS** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 112, 126, 371, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 319. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS f. **TERNATA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 319—320. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 112, 370, & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BOLIVIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 210. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 122 & 124. 1845; Briq. in Engl. & Pranti, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; Mold., Phytologia 47: 44 & 47. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 136, 176, 184, & 519. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2.5 m. tall, the flowers inodorous, and have found it to be "common in half shade" [in Paraguay], in anthesis in January and September. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on Vavrek & Cuevas 318.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: Leite 3022 (N). PARAGUAY: Vavrek & Cuevas 318 (W-2952983). ARGENTINA: Corrientes: Krapovickas, Cristóbal, Carnevali, Quarin, González, & Isikawa 24311 (Ws).

AEGIPHILA BRACTEOLOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 44. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 121, 131, 136, 370, & 519. 1980.

This taxon is obviously very close to A. amazonica Mold.

AEGIPHILA BRASILIENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 211. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BREVIFLORA (Rusby) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 211. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA BUCHTIENII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 320. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 44. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137, 176, & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CAPITATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 212. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CASSELIAEFORMIS Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 212. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CATATUMBENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113 & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 320. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CAUCENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 320 & 337. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 131, 370, & 519. 1980.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, and have found it growing at 350—900 m. altitude, in flower in December. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Diaz & al. 693. The Williams collection, cited below, was previously incorrectly regarded by me as *A. peruviana* Turcz.

Additional & emended citations: PERU: Loreto: Diaz, Osores, & Jaramillo 693 (Ld). San Martin: Ll. Williams 6152 (F—626992, (Ld—photo, N, N—photo).

AEGIPHILA CAYMANENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 295. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CEPHALOPHORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 80, 82, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 320—321 (1980), 50: 244 (1982), and 52: 118. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a vine or liana, or as "a small tree", the flowers 4-merous, and the fruit hard, at first green, later "green-gold" or orange, "pendent in close clusters, with persistent style", and have found it growing along roadsides in and at the edges of secondary forests and in tropical wet to very wet forests in the transition zone where the rainfall is approximately 44 cm. per year, at 50—700 m. altitude, in fruit in February, August, and December. Stevens encountered it in "roadside thickets and remnant patches of tall evergreen forest.

Additional citations: COSTA RICA: Heredia: W. D. Stevens 13498 (Ld). PANAMA: Panamá: Folsom, Collins, & Monte 6720 (Ld). COLOMBIA: Antioquia: Alverson, White, & Shepherd 324 (Ws); J. Denslow 2674 (Ws).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA Hayek

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila chrysantha* Mayek ex Mold., Phytologia 52: 127, in syn. 1982.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 126, 131, 137, 173, 370, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 321 (1980), 50: 246

(1982), and 52: 127. 1982.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a scandent vine or sprawling shrub, 1.5 m. tall, with green fruiting-calyxes, yellow flower-buds, and vermillion fruit, and have found it growing in cacao plantations and on riverbanks, at 50—100 m. altitude, in anthesis in March and in fruit in July. The corollas are said to have been "yellow-white" on Escobar 795.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: El Oro: Escobar 795 (Ld). PERU: Loreto: Gentry, Ayala, Diaz, & Jaramillo 21722 (N). BRAZIL: Bahia: Belém 1436 (N); Hage 236 (Ld), 565 (Ld); Hage & Santos 1098 (Ld); Hage, Santos, & Vinha 516 (Ld); Mattos Silva & Ribeiro 407 (N).

AEGIPHILA CHRYSANTHA var. GLABRA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 213. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CONTURBATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 297. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila villosissima* Mold., Bull. Terrey Bot. Club 60: 392—393. 1933. *Aegiphila cordata* var. *villosissima* (Mold.) Mold., Phytologia 25: 298. 1973.

Additional bibliography: Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190. 1863; J. A. Clark, Card-Ind. Gen. Sp. Var. Pl. 1933; Mold., Bull. Terrey Bot. Club 60: 392—393. 1933; Mold., Brittonia 1: 252, 254, 255, 259, 277, 442—445, 474, & 475. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Mold., Phytologia 1: 296. 1938; Mold., Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 23—25. 1939; Fedde & Schust., Justs Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 569. 1941; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 34—36, 84, & 85. 1942; Mold., Alph. List Cit. 2: 621. 1948; H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 46. 1948; Mold., Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 58, 71, 74, 75, 175, & 184. 1949; Angely, Ind. Ang. 10. 1959; Mold., Résumé 81, 85, 86, 228, 440, & 442. 1959; Mold., Phytologia 8: 16 & 20. 1961; Mold., Fifth Summ. 1: 138, 144, 146, & 378 (1971) and 2: 845 & 848. 1971; Mold., Phytologia 27: 375 (1973) and 34: 257. 1976; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 131, 137, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 135 (1980), 50: 12 (1981), and 50: 244, 246, 247, 256, & 268. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 5—6 m. tall, a shrub, 5 m. tall, or a vine or liana, the stems 2.5 cm. in diameter at breast height, with "a rich brown to golden pubescence", and with yellow or orange fruit, and have found it growing in clay soil of mata, in pluvial forests, and in forest margins, at 80—180 m. altitude, in flower in July and October, and in fruit in April, October, and December. The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on Huashikat 963 and "greenish-yellow" on Mathias & Taylor 5606.

Material of *A. cordata* has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as *Cordia* sp.

Additional & emended citations: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Gentry, Mulam-py, Hikes, Libenson, Olson, & Cagallo 30117 (Ld). PERU: Amazonas: Huashikat 784 (Lc), 963 (Lc); Tunqui 359 (Ld). Huánuco: Plowman 5816 (Ld). Loreto: Mathias & Taylor 5606 (W-2653158). BRAZIL: Acre: Prance, Maas, Kubitzki, Steward, Ramos, Pinheiro, & Lima 11828 (Ld, N). Mato Grosso: Krukoff 1400 (A, B, Bm, Ca, Cb, E, K, Ld-photo, Ld-photo Ld-photo, Mi, N, N-photo, N-photo, N-photo, P, S, Ut, W-photo). Rondônia: Viera, Zaruchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota 572 (N).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. BREVIPILOSA Mold., Phytologia 50: 12. 1981.
Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 50: 12 (1981) and 50: 244 & 268. 1982.

This taxon, including its type collection, was previously regarded by me and cited as representing var. colombiana Mold.

Emended citations: COLOMBIA: Valle: Cuatrecasas 13993 (N-type).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. COLOMBIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 131, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 321 (1980) and 50: 244. 1982.

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. VILLOSISSIMA (Mold.) Mold.

This taxon is now regarded as being identical with typical A. cordata Poeop.

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruiz & Pav.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 130—131. 1845; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this apparently rare plant in moist premontane forests, at 220 m. altitude, describing it as a shrub, 3 m. tall, in flower in January. They describe the color of the corollas as "white".

Additional citations: PERU: Madre de Dios: Gentry & Revilla 16363 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA CORIACEA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 299. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 78, 80, 82, 113, 370, & 519. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45 (1980) and 52: 118 & 119. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a slender shrub, 1—2.5 m. tall, or slender brittle tree, 3—6 m. tall, the leaves slightly paler beneath, the flowers "dangling", the pedicels and calyx light-purple, and the fruit at first green, later bright-blue. They have found the plant growing in primary forests, wet lowland- and wet cloud-forests, on riverbanks, and along trailsides, at 50—

1200 m. altitude, in flower in March and December, and in fruit in February, March, and May. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Folsom & al. 7074, Hartman 12054, and Liesner & González 10762.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Malpighiaceae sp. On the other hand, the Gentry & Mori 13802, distributed as A. costaricensis, actually is A. pauciflora Standl.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: Gentry, Lott, & Botany Class 32366 (Ld). PANAMA: Coclé: Folsom, Channell, & Small 7074 (Ld). Darién: Hammel 1231 (Ld), 1313 (Ld); R. L. Hartman 12054 (Ld). VENEZUELA: Táchira: Liesner & González 10762 (Ld), 10933 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA COWANI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 322. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 121 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CRENATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 291. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 50: 247. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree or treelet, 1–4 m. tall, the [immature] fruit green, and have found it growing on campo cerrado and on "savannas dominated by Axonopus sp., Bulbostylis paradoxa, and Curatella americana, the trees and shrubs widely spaced as single individuals and with surrounding forest". They have found it in fruit in February and March.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. parviflora Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Silva & Pinheiro 4416 (N). Pará: Davidse, Rosa, Rosário, & Silva 17648 (N).

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105, 370, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 322. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI var. NITIDA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 322. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 126, 131, 137, 370, & 519. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or low tree, 2–3 m. tall, the young twigs and leaves with magenta hairs, and have encountered it in forests and near rivers, at 350 m. altitude, flowering in August. The corollas are said to have been "white" on Foster 2487 and on Foster & Augspurger 3090.

Additional citations: PERU: Madre de Dios: R. B. Foster 2487

(W--2888878), 6633 (W--2888645); Foster & Augspurger 3090 (W--2888876).

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA var. **HIRSUTISSIMA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 215. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 519. 1980.

AEGIPHILA DENTATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 291. 1971; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional synonymy: Aegophylla deppeana Steud. ex Mold., Phytologia 52: 127, in syn. 1982.

Additional bibliography: Cham., Linnaea 7: 110. 1832; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 78, 80, 82, 105, 113, 135, 344, 370, & 520. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45 (1980), 50: 244 (1982), and 52: 115 & 119. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, or a climbing perennial vine, 3 m. long, and have encountered it at the edges of potreros with Gliricidia and Delonix, at 500—1000 m. altitude, in flower in March and November, and in fruit in September. Calderón refers to it as an "abundant perennial vine", at 6 m. altitude, the [immature] fruit green in December.

The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on Liesner & González 10702 and "yellowish-white" on Ramos & Cowan 2700. A wood specimen accompanies Stern & al. 1828.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. hoshnei Mold.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Tabasco: Ramos & Cowan 2700 (N). Veracruz: Calderón 1221 (Me--153956). PANAMA: Los Santos: Stern, Eude, & Ayensu 1828 (Mi). COLOMBIA: Chocó: Forero & Jaramillo 2505 (N). VENEZUELA: Táchira: Liesner & González 10702 (Ld.).

AEGIPHILA DUCKEI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 322. 1980.

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 42 & 259. 1791; Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 2, 416. 1830; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 118--119. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Rec. Obs. Bot. 3: 190. 1863; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; J. T. & R. Kartesz, Syn. Checklist Vasc. Fl.: 465. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 21, 59, 70, 73, 75, 78, 80, 82, 87, 92, 101, 103, 105, 113, 121, 124, 125, 344, 369--372, 399, 412, & 520. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45 & 50 (1980) and 52: 116 & 118. 1982.

Chamisso (1832) identifies an unnumbered Sellow collection from tropical Brazil as this species, but A. elata is not known to me from Brazil.

Recent collectors refer to A. elata as a shrub, 2 m. tall, or as a liana, the leaves "deep-green above, more olive beneath", the corolla dull yellow-green (Saunders 451), the "lobed style protruding beyond the corolla", the flowers not aromatic, the fruiting-calyx green and "cupped", and the fruit orange when ripe. They have found it growing in disturbed primary forests, as well as on pine and grass llanos, in fruit in July and September.

Material of this species has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. paniculata Mold.

The corollas are said to have been "whitish" on Liogier & Liogier 27502.

Additional citations: BELIZE: Wiley 3 (Ne--159886). HONDURAS: Colón: Saunders 451 (E--2889924). Gracias a Dios: Nelson & Nelson 4194 (Ld). COSTA RICA: Puntarenas: Liesner 2191 (Ld). PANAMA: Chiriquí: Correa, Dressler, Salazar, Mendieta, Garibaldi, Farnum, & Bélez 2709 (E--2904987). HISPANIOLA: Dominican Republic: Liogier & Liogier 27502 (N). VENEZUELA: Apure: Geay s.n. [1893-4] (P).

AEGIPHILA ELATA var. MACROPHYLLA (H.B.K.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 103, 105, 113, 370--372, 399, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 323 (1980) and 47: 50. 1980.

AEGIPHILA ELEGANS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 126, 131, 137, 173, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 324 (1980) and 50: 246. 1982.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant in secondary forests and on lateritic soil in mature and non-inundated forests, at 140--600 m. altitude, flowering in May and August, describing the plant as a climber, 5--6 m. long, or liana, the buds pale-green, the leaves yellowish-green and rugose, and the sepals pubescent. The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on the Gentry & al. 29307 collection and "white" on their 29807 collection.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: Gentry, Vasquez, & Jaramillo 29807 (Ld); Gentry, Vasquez, Jaramillo, Andrade, & Stern 29307 (Ld). San Martín: Schunke Vigo 8479 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA ELONGATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 353. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 520. 1980.

The Rusby collection, cited below, is placed here tentatively, but probably represents this taxon, known thus far only from La Paz. It was collected at 4000 feet altitude and distributed in

herbaria as Malpighiaceae sp. and as Byrsonima lancifolia A. Juss.
Additional citations: BOLIVIA: La Paz: H. H. Rusby 2170 (Mi).

AEGIPHILA EXIGUIFLORA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 217. 1978; Mold.,
Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FALCATA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 59, 70, 75, 80,
82, 370, & 520. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol. Mem. 1: 242. 1980;
Mold., Phytologia 46: 324. 1980.

Recent collectors have encountered this plant at 50 m. altitude,
flowering in July.

Material of the species has been misidentified and distributed
in some herbaria as A. laxicupulis Mold.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: San Marcos: Germán & al. 717
(Me--282644). COSTA RICA: Heredia: Solomon 5339 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA FARINOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 105 & 520.
1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 45--46. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FASCICULATA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 70, 75, 78, &
520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 46. 1980; F. C. Seymour, Phytol.
Mem. 1: 242. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FENDLERI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 137, 370,
& 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 135. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FERRUGINEA Hayek & Spruce

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 324--326. 1980;
Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 126 & 520. 1980.

Mexia reports that the wood of this species is "excellent for
cabinet work".

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Carchi: Mexia 7446 (W--1663865).

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 46. 1980; Mold.,
Phytol. Mem. 2: 82, 105, 113, 131, 137, 173, 370, & 520. 1980.

Folsom & Maas describe the corolla of this plant as "green",
the stamens white, and encountered it at 300--500 m. altitude,
flowering in September. It was distributed as Solanaceae sp.

The Steyermark & al. 125867, distributed as A. filipes, actually
is A. glandulifera var. paraensis Mold.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Panamá: Folsom & Maas 5220 (E--
2889949).

AEGIPHILA FLORIBUNDA Moritz & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 325. 1980; Mold.,

Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 370, & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional & emended bibliography: Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 120. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3 [Rec. Obs. Bot.]: 190. 1862; Bocq., Rev. Verbenac. 190. 1863; Mold., Phytologia 47: 46. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137, 372, & 520. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a small tree, 2 m. tall, and have found it growing in slightly disturbed primary forests, at 50 m. altitude, in flower in May. The corollas are said to have been "cream"-color on the Mori & Boom collection cited below.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Mori & Boom 14123 (Mi, N).

AEGIPHILA FOETIDA Sw.

Additional & emended bibliography: J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, imp. 2, 2: 42 & 259. 1791; G. Don in Sweet, Hort. Brit., ed. 3, 550. 1839; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 122. 1845; Bocq. in Baill., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3 [Rec. Observ. Bot.]: 190. 1862; Ekman, Arkiv Bot. Stockh. 22A: 109. 1929; Mold., Phytologia 40: 220. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 92, 344, & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA FROESI Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 220. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLABRATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 220. 1978; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLABRATA f. **MACROPHYLLA** Mold., Phytologia 52: 230. 1982.

Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 52: 230. 1982.

Citations: PERU: Loreto: France, Hill, Pennington, & Ramos 24086 (N-type).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 80, 82, 105, 113, 125, 126, 131, 137, 369, 370, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 135--137. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in forests and swampy depressions on level terrain, in low riverine woods, and in secondary inundated forests, at 30--1200 m. altitude, in flower in March, August, September, and November, and in fruit in August, September, and November. They describe it as a tree, 3 m. tall, shrub, 1--3 m. tall, or scandent vine, the inflorescence pendent, the flower-buds greenish, and the fruit at first green, then yellowish. The corollas are described as having been "white" on Liesner & González 10861 and Revilla 1050, while on Cid & al. 2121 it is stated that the corollas were "greenish, stamens white".

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Táchira: Liesner & González 10861 (Id); Steyermark, Liesner, & González 120452 (E-277472L).

PERU: Loreto: Revilla 1050 (N); Vásquez, Jaramillo, & Stern 432 (Ld). BRAZIL: Pará: Cid, Ramos, Mota, & Rosas 2121 [Herb. FEEMA. 96360] (N, N), 2302 [Herb. Inst. Nac. Pesq. Amaz. 96650] (Ld). Roraima: Prance, Dobzhansky, & Ramos 19943 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. **PARAÉNSIS** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 113, 137, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 46. 1980.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Steyermark, Guariglia, Holmgren, Luteyn, & Mori 125867 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. **PERUVIANA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 131 & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 326. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. **PYRAMIDATA** L. C. Rich. & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 46--47. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 125, 137, 369, 370, & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLEASONII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 316. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 121 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLOMERATA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 1: 544. 1849; Mold., Phytologia 46: 326. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 126, 130, & 520. 1980.

The Dodsons describe this plant as a rare tree, 5 m. tall, with "green flowers", and encountered it at 40--80 m. altitude, flowering in September.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Guayas: Dodson & Dodson 11519 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 47: 47. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Mori, Silva, Kallunki, Santos, & Santos 9723 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA var. **PARAÉNSIS** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137, 370, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 47. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GOELDIANA Huber & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 113, 126, 369--372, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 327 (1980) and 52:

119. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a treelet, 4 m. tall, and found it growing in woods, at 630—830 m. altitude, in fruit in March.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Forero, Jaramillo, Espinosa Z., & Palacios H. 6933 (Ld.).

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS var. CUATRECASASI (Mold.) López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 370, 371, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 327. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GRANDIS var. SESSILIFLORA (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 327. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106, 371, & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137, 370, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 327. 1980.

Hoehne describes this plant as a subshrub, 3.5 m. tall, while Santos and his associates refer to it as an "herb", 1.3 m. tall, with "greenish flowers" in February.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Anderson, Stieber, & Kirkbride 36779 (N); Santos, Mattos Silva, & Brito 3111 (N).

Rio de Janeiro: W. Hoehne 6011 [Herb. Inst. Bot. S. Paulo 119179] (N).

AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

Additional synonymy: Aegiphyllea hassleri Briq. ex Mold., Phytologia 50: 256, in syn. 1982.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 137, 176, 180, 184, 344, 371, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 44 & 47 (1980) and 50: 356. 1982.

Recent collectors describe this species as a small tree, 4 m. tall, the obovoid immature fruit green in October. They have encountered the plant along roadsides in mixed subtropical forests, at 600 m. altitude.

The Krapovickas & al. 24311, distributed as A. hassleri, seems better regarded as representing A. brachiata Vell., a very closely related taxon.

Additional citations: ARGENTINA: Misiones: Renvoize 3253 (W—2902876).

AEGIPHILA HASTINGSIANA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 25: 319. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 70 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 127, 131, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 47: 135 (1980), 48: 438 (1981), and 50: 246 & 268. 1982.

Foster describes this plant as a shrub, 4 m. tall, with red "receptacles", and found it growing in forests, fruiting in August. Tunqui refers to it as a tree, 5 m. tall, with "green flowers", and encountered it at 200 m. altitude, flowering in February, reporting for it the vernacular name, "tsaanumi kumpari". Material has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. filipes Mart. & Schau.

Additional citations: PERU: Amazonas: Tunqui 751 (Ld). Madre de Dios: R. B. Foster 2482 (W-2888877), 2692 (W-2888993).

AEGIPHILA HAUGHTII var. **SERRATIFOLIA** Mold., Phytologia 48: 438. 1981.

Bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 48: 438 (1981) and 50: 246 & 268. 1982.

Citations: PERU: Madre de Dios: Terborgh & Foster 6525 (W-288644-type).

AEGIPHILA HERZOGII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 27: 353. 1973; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 520. 1980.

Krapovickas & Schinini describe this plant as 2 m. tall, with orange-colored fruit, and have found it growing in sandy soil, in both flower and fruit in April, the corollas described as having been "yellow".

Additional citations: BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Krapovickas & Schinini 36130 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 173 & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 327—328. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTA var. **COLOMBIANA** Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 327—328. 1980; Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 106 & 520. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytol. Mem. 2: 82, 106, 113, & 520. 1980; Mold., Phytologia 46: 328 (1980), 50: 246 (1982), and 52: 120. 1982.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 2—2.5 m. tall, or a small tree, with a trunk diameter of 4 cm., "the stems green-cream with white hairs, lenticels cream," the leaves membranous in texture, deep-green and glossy above, dull paler green or "dark-green with white hairs and punctate beneath, peduncles green, with white hairs, sepals green with white hairs, petals and anthers cream, filaments white, style and stigma cream", the fruit at first pale-green, later deep-orange in color. They have encountered the plant around waterfalls in virgin evergreen forests, at 20—1500 m. altitude, flowering in March & October, in fruit in March. Berti & Pema describe the calyx as green and the corolla as "cream"-color, and found it in anthesis in October. [to be continued]